CORRESPONDENCE nying the Message transmitted by the ident on Thursday the 19th inst., concerning the relations of the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Shannon to Mr. Calhoun. LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

Mexico, November 12, 1844. Sir. I have the honor to transmit to you here-with, the reply of his excellency, Mr. Rejon, Sewith, the reply of his excellency, Mr. Rejon, Secretary of Foreign Relations, to my note of the 14th ultimo, a copy of which I sent you with my last despatch. The papers accompanying this communication [marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,] will put you in possession of all the correspondence that has taken place between this Legation and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations on the subject of the renewal of the war on the part of Mexico against Texas, and the mode in which it is intended to be conducted, since the date of

my last despatch.

The note of the Mexican Minister, of the 31st ultimo, is so insulting, both in its language and charges, to the Government and people of the U. States, and is such a flagrant breach of those rules of courtesy that should characterize international diplomatic intercourse, that I felt myself called on to demand that it should be withdrawn. To this demand a still more insulting and exceptionable note was received in reply, in language so grossly offensive to he Government and people of the United States, that, if I had consulted my own feelings, I would have demanded my passports; but, in view of the consequences which such a course would involve, and not wishing to take any step that might appear rash, I thought it best to notify the Mexican Government that the two ex-ceptionable notes (Nos. 1 and 3) would be immediately referred to my Government for instructions, and that unless they were withdrawn, all official intercourse between this Legation and the official intercourse between this Legation and the Mexican Government must cease until those instructions were received. I have found myself placed in a position which no person can properly appreciate, unless he was here and familiar with the circumstances by which I have been surrounded. To see my Government insulted, and that insult made the subject of boast in the streets by the partisans of the present adminis-tration, and used for the purpose of making politi-cal capital, seemed to demand a more prompt and decisive course than the one I have adopted. On the other hand, had I demanded my passports at once, I might have been charged with acting with too much precipitancy, and without a due regard to the probable consequences resulting from such a step. The course I have adopted, leaves the Government entirely at liberty to take that course in the matter, which the honor, dig-nity, and interests of the nation may demand; and I hope it will receive the approval of the Pre-sident. I know it has been the policy of our Government to act with great forbearance with Mexieo; but this, in my judgment, is a mistaken policy, and one that is not appreciated in this country by either the people or Government. The people and Government of the United States are the objects of continual abuse by all parties here, and our forbearance is attributed to our party divisions, rather than a sincere desire on our part to cultiwate and preserve friendly relations with Mexico. The two notes of Mr. Rejon, of the 31st ultimo and 6th instant, were each sent to the press for publication immediately they had been received by this Legation. They were written for the purpose, and with the view of arousing the jea-lou-ies and exciting the prejudices of this people against the Government and Southern people of

the United States, and thereby to make political

capital for the party in power. To accomplish this object, you will see that Mr. Rejon has not

hesitated deliberately and purposely to misre-present, in the most gross and palpable manner, both of my notes, and to charge the Government

and Southern people of the United States, in language of the most exceptionable character, with acts and motives highly dishonorable.—

Under these circumstances I thought I would not

be doing my duty to the Government and people of the United States, by permitting the two notes of Mr. Rejon to go to the Mexican people, cal-

culated as they were to excite against us feelings

of the most unfriendly character, without a re-ply, placing the Mexican Secretary and his two what I conceive to be their true character. (See No. 4. accompanying this despatch.) The revolution, of which I spoke in my last as being probable, has actually commenced. Gen. Paredes, who is said to be at the head of about two thousand troops at Guadalajara, in the Department of Julisco, has pronounced against the Government. The Secretary of war a few days since made a formal communication of this fact to the Congress now in session, asking, at the same time, for the necessary means to enable the Government to put down this revolution. This request will not be granted, as a majority of Congress are anxious for the success of the revolu-tion and the overthrow of General Santa Anna.— General Paredes is not alone in this movement. It is said, that four of the neighboring Departments are co-operating with him, and will proseeds of disaffection are wide-spread and broadcast over the whole country, and nothing can save Santa Anna but the scattered condition of his opponents, and a bold and rapid movement on his part, before they have time to concentrate their forces. He sees this, and has set his forces in motion. Seven thousand infantry, with fifteen handred cavalry and twenty pieces of cannon, are now on the road from Jalapa to this place, and are expected to reach here in a few days .-President Santa Anna is at their head, and commands in person. It is said, that General Paredes will be able to concentrate an equal force before Santa Anna can reach him. In the South, there is a general rising of the people in op-position to the payment of the contributions le-vied to raise the four millions voted by Congress some time since to carry on the war against Texas. The officers of the Government charged with the duty of collecting these contributions have in many instances been arrested, their right hands cut off, and in other respects cruelly treated.— Large military forces have been sent by the Government to restore order and enforce the collections of the contributions. The malcontents in the South will co-operate with General Paredes and others against the Government. Such is the present condition of this country, and the prospects for the future are still more gloomy. This revolution is a natural consequence resulting from the measures adopted to renew the war against Texas. A large army, distributed at various points over the country, under different leaders, all ambitious to promote their own interest and selfish purposes, would at any time be dangerous to the ruling powers in this country; but at a time like this, when the country has been drained of nearly all of its resources, and the taxes and contributions levied on the people greatly increased, a revolution is the necessary conrequence. Had the war against Texas been abandoned the army reduced to about five thousand, the taxes diminished, a rigid accountability of public officers enforced, and a liberal foreign policy adopted, all of which might have been done, present Government would not now be threat-

ened with being overthrown. When I say that this revolution is the necessary consequence of the measures adopted to re-new the war against Texas, I do not wish to be understood as saying that the people of Mexico are opposed to that war. On the contrary, they are unanimously in favor of it. For the reasons which have induced the revolutionists to prononce against the Government, I reter you to

Permit me to call your special attention to the claims of the citizens of the United States on this Government. It will be recollected, that a con-vention was concluded and signed on the 20th of November, 1843, by the accredited agents of the two Governments, which provided for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Mexico, and was submitted by the President to the Senate at an early period of the last session, by which it was approved, except as to the articles relating to the adjustment of the claims of the two Govern-ments on each other, and the designation of the city of Mexico, instead of Washington, as the place where the board should hold its sessions.— It therefore became necessary to refer this convention, with these amendments, back to the Go vernment of Mexico for its approval. This was done only last Spring, and Mr. Green, the Charge d'Affaires ad interim, pressed the subject on this Government, and repeatedly urged its speedy action in the prem ses. Yet no action was had, and no steps have been taken up to this day by this Government in relation to this convention, and the two amendments proposed by the Senate.— Mr. Green received no other satisfaction than delusive and deceptive promises and evasive an Shortly after my arrival in this city, finding that the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications had expired, I addressed a note, in obedience to my instructions, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, requesting the appointment of plenipotentiaries to treat with me on this sub-

Feeling anxious to conclude a convention time to have it submitted to the Senate at its next sion, I sought and obtained a personal inter-with President Santa Anna, in which I n him also the early appointment of treat on this business. From both, I trongest assurances that the subject e the immediate consideration of the the case, and that the business ded in time for the action of the ext session. Having received no

stated, I am compelled to believe that it is the settled purpose of this Government to decline all action upon the subject, so long as they can do so the United States a course which should divest it without incurring the right of a way with the United States a course which should divest it without incurring the risk of a war with the U. States. The very fact of baffling all efforts on our part to procure an adjustment of those claims will be made the grounds by the party in power for further demands on the confidence and sup-port of the Mexican people. It would seem to me, that when Mexico has refused even to talk upon tei subject, it is time for Congress to begin to act, and vindicate the honor of the country as well as the just rights of our plundered citizens. Until Congress takes hold of this subject, and gives this Government distinctly to understand that the claims of our citizens must be adjusted in a fair and just manner, I do not believe any thing can or will be done. The whole tendency of things in this country is downward, and there is great danger, if these claims are postponed a few years longer, that they will be entirely lost to our clivers.

Our agent appointed to receive the instament due our citizens under the convention of the 30th January, 1843, was directed to call at the proper department on the 30th ultimo, and demand pay ment of the instalment that fell due on that day He did so, and payment was refused on the al-He did so, and payment was root money in the Treasury applicable to such a purpose. He has called on two occasions since, and has not received any satisfactory answer as to the time when payment may be expected. Taking into consideration the revolution that has just commenced; the evident indisposition on the part of the Mexican Government to do justice to our citizens or Government; the exhausted state of the National Treasury; and the ruined conin giving you any encouragement as to the payment of the last or future instalments under the convention of the 30th of January, 1843.

My note, a copy of which I sent you in my last despatch, protesting against the decree for the expulsion of citizens of the United States from the four Northern departments, remains unan-swered, and 1 do not believe any answer is in-

No. 6 is a note which I addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations, requesting that our whaling ships may be permitted as heretofore to sell goods in the ports of California to the amount of \$500. The document marked A is a copy of letter from our Consul in Monterey, upon which his request was made.

No. 7 is a note to the Mexican Government in relation to the conduct of the Governor of Acapulco towards one of our whaling ships, the Braganza. From the note itself you will learn the particulars of the case.

No, 8 is another note to the Mexican Minister n relation to the crew of the William A. Turner; and No. 9, is the reply to that note, this moment

The Document marked B is the reply of our Consul in Tabasco to the inquiries made by Mr. Green in relation to this affair of Sentmanat, and as to the truth of the rumors here in relation to Patterson's connexion with the expedition. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, you bedient servant, WILSON SHANNON.

The Hon John C. Calhoun,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[TRANSLATION.]
No.1.—Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon.
National Palace.

Mexico, October 31, 1844. 5

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government, had the honor to receive the note addressed to him, under date of the 14th instant by the Hon. Wilson Shannon, Envoy Exraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, protesting solemnly, by order of his Government, as well against the invasion of the territory of Texas which the Government of the Mexican Republic has determined to effect, as against the manner in which it is proposed to

As the object of the said note, which has revealed fully the duplicity with which Mexico has so ong been treated, may be to cause the suspension of the hostilities projected against the colonists of that province, who have risen in rebellion against her, whilst the work of annexing it to the United States is going on, the undersigned, in repelling this protest, finds himself under the necessity of examining how far it is founded on justice; and with that view he must be permitted to lay down certain facts, which should be kept always present to the mind, in order to be able to decide with ac curacy as to the right which the American Go-

renment has to interfere in this affair.

The undersigned agrees that the first colonists of Texas established themselves in that territory, as well under grants from the Spanish Government, confirmed after the completion of the inde pendence of Mexico by the authorities of this Republic, as subsequently by others of a simila nature, made by the State of Coahuila and Texas, which was fully authorized to make them; but he must at the same time strongly direct the attention of the honorable Mr. Shannon to the very essential circumstances that, in the proclamation figured as the principal persons were almost all natives of the United States; that such was the General as well as the others composing the army which fought under the standard of Texas in the action of San Jacinto; and that in many parts of the United States meetings were at that time publicly held, for the purpose of affording, as were in fact afforded, supplies of men, arms, and other materials and munitions of war and provisions to the so called Texians, in order that they might sustain their cause; that if, at that time, it might have been believed that they united themselves to effect their independence of Mexico, it has since been clearly shown that they were endeavoring to separate that rich and extensive territory from its lawful sovereign, in order to an nex it to the United States; a measure of policy which, as the honorable Mr. Shannon expressly says in his note, has been long cherished and ha been deemed indispensable for the safety and wel-fare of the United States, and has accordingly been steadily pursued by all parties in that Republic and by all its administrations for the last twenty years. Well—does not this open confes-sion, united to the public and notorious facts which the undersigned has rapidly noticed, prove that the proclamation of the independence of Tex-as, and the demand for its annexation to the U. States, are the work of the Government and citizens of those States interested in effecting this acquisition, which they have for the last twenty years considered indispensable for the safety and welfare of that Republic? And, this being the case, can the right be admitted as just, which they claim, to interfere in this question by preventing the Mexican Government from recon-quering an interesting portion of its territory whilst the question of its annexation to that Re-

public is pending? In order to justify an intervention of this na-ture, it was necessary to recognize solemnly as-existing in each of the nations of the earth, the right to raise itself by means of the territories of right to raise itself by means of the territories of its neighbors, by first peopling them with its own citizens, then causing them to withdraw them-selves from obedience to the territorial authorities and to proclaim their independence, aiding them at the same time in an effective manner to sustain it, and finally to ask that the territory thus occupied be incorporated with that of the country to which those citizens belong. This is the position in which the United States stand with regard to the Texas question; and the North American Government may thus far deceive it-self by its fictions, but it will not be able to deceive the world, which, knowing the circumstances here mentioned by the undersigned, and tak-ing into consideration the note of Mr. Shannon. most important as it is, to bring into relief the justice of the cause of Mexico in this affair, will see that the proclamation of the independence of Texas made and sustained almost entirely by citizens of the United States, who were not represed by their Government; but, on the contrary, as-sisted by it, and by the Southern States of that Republic, was intended for no other object than

about by the Southern people, and the Government of the United States themselves. Who, indeed, does not see that this independ ence of Texas has been effected, and is now sus-tained with so much warmth and energy in the Hon. Mr. Shannon's note, only because it was agreed that the Texians should be made an independent and sovereign nation, in order to give them the right to conclude treaties, and thereby to annex themselves to the Republic of which the so-called President of that Mexican province, as well as all the authorities governing it, are na-tives? The artifice, as well as the arguments founded on it, may surprise those who are unac-quainted with the facts, and have not seen the note to which the undersigned has now the honor to reply; but those who know all the circumstances here mentioned cannot but agree that by these means only has an appearance of justice been given to that by which the law of nations and the relations of good feeling between neigh-boring powers are so deeply wounded. Did not President Jackson, one of the most extreme partizans of the annexation, and against whom has been brought the heavy charge of having sent General Houston to Texas in order to carry his design into execution, confess, in deference to truth and justice, in a message which he addressed to the House of Representatives in December, 1836, and that when the question was only as to recognising the independence, that such an act would be regarded as one of serious injustice to Mexico, and that by it the United States would render themselves subject to the most severe cen-sure, as the Texians had all emigrated from that country, and were endeavoring to obtain their re

facts, and other circumstances which might be assertion of the undersigned, that an attempt has a secure and quiet in the possession of their research. in some manner of the odium of a barefaced usurpation, making it appear as if it had been obtained by the express consent of a people who had succeeded in emancipating themselves from

their mother country, conquering their independence by their own sword and valor. us, as the Texians who proclaimed the independence of Texas were emigrants from the United States; as it could not be doubted that they were openly protected in the U. States, in order to support their rebellion against the authorities of a country which received them with so much generosity; as it was public and notorious that the Government of the U. States, which affected so much respect for the opinion of the world, fearing lest its acknowledgment of the independence of Texas might be regarded as an act of serious injustice to Mexico, was the first to hasten to make such acknowledgment while aware that the independence had been proclaimed with the object of annexing that Mexican pro-vince to the Northern Republic; it being after-wards seen that this same Government of the U. States and a large portion of its people were openly, and without attempt at concealment, laboring with enthusiasm for the annexation of Texas to their territory, so far as to have solicited a renewal of the proposition for incorporation, when there was no necessity for such a demand, because, the Texians and the people of the United States being one and the same, they all had and still have the same interests and tendencies; and, finally, as the history of this mestion between the two countries presents every and that could be desired to prove that the independence of Texas is the work of the Government and the Southern peo ple of the U.S., and that they effected it only for the purpose of obtaining possession of those rich and extensive territories, how can this independence be represented as a matter in which they had no part? And how can the foreigners who proclaimed it be considered as having the same title which the Mexicans (the owners by every right of the soil in which they were born) and to their independence? But it will be added to their independence? dence? But it will be said that these foreigners having been invited to establish themselves in that province, settled there under the Federal sys-tem, which then governed the Mexican Republic, and that this system having been dissolved by armed torces, they had the right to separate them-selves from Mexico, especially as the Constitu-tion of 1824 had given them the right to be an independent State whenever they should possess the requisite qualifications. In answer to this, it should be borne in mind that the citizens of the U. States who proclaimed

the independence of Texas, with the exception perhaps of the first colonists, went there not to re-main in submission to the Mexican Republic, but with the object of annexing Texas to their own country, thereby strengthening the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and opening a new theatre for the execrable system of negro slavery; that they never subjected themselves to the laws of Mexico, but lived as they pleased; and that, when they considered that they could erect themselves into a State of the Confederacy, to regulate their affairs in their own way, they formed their Constitution, which the general administra-tion of the Republic did not approve, because that act wanted the requisites fixed by the fundamental law. This, together with the decree for the suppression of slavery, and the means adopted to subject them to compliance with the laws which they contemned, irritated them and disposed them to raise the standard of rebellion against the national authorities. They did in effect rise in rebellion, and then, finding a pretext in the variation of the Federal Constitution, the dispositions of which they had never observed, except so far as suited their convenience; they relied upon it to advance their movement, maliciously denying the right of the nation to vary its institutions whensoever it might be proper for its interests-then proclaiming their independence, and afterwards their annexation to the United States, which had been the real object of their coming to Texas, and the end to which all parties and all Administrations in that Republic have directed their efforts for the last twenty years, as the Hon. Mr. Shannon declares in his note, And does not all this manifestly prove that a system of falsehood has been constantly pursued towards Mexico? Does it not destroy even those semblances of right by which it is attempted to justify the rebellion of the colonists of Texas? Moreover, was the independence promised to that province in the Federal Constitution such that it might separate itself from the Republic whenever it should possess the qualfications required and annex itself to a foreign nation? Examine that Constitution with care, and it will be seen to promise no more than that the State should be independent in its internal administration; but not that it should be emancipated from the national sovereignty, which all the States were under obl respect. Besides, what has one nation to do with the institutions of another in its vicinity? Or by what right can it take to itself the territories of another, in which its citizens have established themselves, because the constitutional forms of the people who received them have been varied? Will it be also said, that they have effected their independence, and that, possessing means sufficient to maintain it, they should be recognised as an independent nation, having the right to conclude treaties, and thereby to annex themselves to another Power, which may be more agreeable to them and will admit them into its Union?— But here the undersigned will repeat what he has already said respecting the artifices by which the Government and the Southern people of the United States have brought on the actual situa-tion of Mexico, in order to form an argument apparently solid on which they might support the acquisition of that territory, which has been for the last twenty years "deemed indispensable

annex it to their own territory, with some show of justice. The note to which the undersigned is replying is a proof of the insufficiency of those so-called Texians; because, had their resources been adequate to sustain them against the power of the Mexican Republic, there would have been no necessity for the Hon. Mr. Shannon's Government to place itself thus openly on their side, and to tear away at once the veil with which it has long sought to cover its intrigues and designs. But, proceeding now to the belief, that which is said to be generally entertained in the United States, that Texas was comprised in the cession of Louisiana, made by France to that Republic in 1803, the undersigned will ask, can it be sufficient to invalidate subsequent treaties concluded with the proper solemnities? By the treaty conthe Spanish possessions; and if it be now said that this renunciation was improperly made, and it be pretended to found upon that belief a right superior to that given by the said treaty, what guaranty can there be to public conventions in future, when against all may be alleged some pre-existing right, improperly renounced or stipulated? Could not Spain have adduced the same reason, with much better titles, for disputing the possession of Louisiana by the United States?— Did she not, on retroceding Louisiana to France, which sold that territory to the American Go-vernment for eighty millions, reserve to herself, by the treaty of Oct. 1800, the right of preference in case France should be about to part with it? And did the United States depend upon her previous consent to making this important acquisition?— Far from so doing, this business was entered upon without giving her any notice whatsoever; and when she became informed of it, she bitterly complained of this conduct, and refused, for one year, to approve the treaty of the cession of Lou-isiana. What, then, would the United States have said, if the Court of Madrid, notwithstand-ing this solemn approval should now come forto aggrandize the United States by the annexation of that territory, thus endeavoring to give an
honest appearance to the spoliation which is attempted against this nation, by supposed right, to
be founded on circumstances intentionally brought
be founded on circumstances intentionally brought
the state by the Southern people and the Government. ward with a declaration that it had been given in destinely transforred to another, should be returned to her? Would they fail to adduce in this case the conventional right, flowing from the treaty of approval, as a peremptory reason in oppo-sition to the pretensions of Spain? Well, this

by all parties and successive Administrations of that Republic." But those called Texians are

not the persons who have effected the indepen-

dence of that province, or who have the means

to carry it through; the people of the Southern States of the Union have done every thing, not

to make Texas an independent nation, but to

But those called Texians are

only on the treaty of Washington of February 22d, 1819, but on the treaty entered upon and concluded on; the 12th of January, 1828, between the lenipotentiaries of this Republic and the United States, and afterwards solemnly ratified by the In both treaties it is agreed, that the dividing lines should be marked out; that Texas should not belong to the United States, but first to Spain rights of Spain. In neither treaty will be found the reservations which could give to the American Government the titles which it appears to tions; whilst both treaties contain express and positive renunciations of that territory in favor of Spain and this Republic, as may be seen by reerence to the third article of the treaty of Washington, and the second article of the treaty of

is precisely what Mexico now does; she relies not

As it is thus asserted, that this belief that the territory of Texas belongs to the United States, has existed in every part of the Union for the last twenty years, it is indeed surprising, that in the year 1828 they should have agreed, by the ratifications of the treaties of limits with Spain, to acknowledge that province as an integral part of the Mexican Republic. If these reasons were then good, why did they not amend the defect in the first treaty, and at least make some reservation to support that right which now begins to be brought forward, and which they endeavor to country, and were endeavoring to obtain their responsible of in time for the action of the session. Having received no session. Having received no lost, I addressed a second note inter the first of Foreign Relations, and the subject, and responsible to the subject of the subje

pective territories; because the strongest would always have a reason for absorbing the weaker, on ways nave a reason for absorbing the weaker, on the grounds of their own security. Thus the U. States, after taking Texas, might by the same title adjudge to themselves the other frontier depart-ments of the Mexican Republic, if they should not proceed at once with the territory compre-hended between the rivers Bravo del Norte and the Colorado, which empties into the Californian Gulf and their respective sources. Can Mexi-co, finding herself threatened by these new and overwhelming evils, especially as she sees a powerful reason for fearing them in the unwor thy [pocoleal] conduct of the Government and the people of the Southern States of the Union as regards the Texas question-can she fail to avail regards the Texas question—can she fail to avail herself of her right of security, founded on better titles than those which the Hon. Mr. Shannon's Republic can adduce, on the grounds of providing against the influence of Great Britain, which is considered as ominous of evil to the welfare and prosperity of the American people? For, whilst Mr. Tyler's Government is seeking the security of his country, by seizing a territory belonging to another, the Government of the Mexican Republic provides for its own safety by endeavoring to retain a province which belongs to it by every right; whilst the American Government is endeavoring to avoid an inconvenient neighbor, the Mexican Government, operating with the same object, also strives to preserves its other departments, and even its nationale xistence, which are placed in jeopardy; finally, whilst the one power is seeking more ground to stain by the slavery of an unfortunate branch of the human race, the other is endeavoring, by preserving what belongs to it, to diminish the support which the former wants for this detestable traffic. Let the world now say which of the two has justice and reason on its side. The undersigned, coming to the charge made against his Government as to the manner in which it proposes to conduct the war against the so-called Texians, will say that its experim has been cases insed by the will say that its severity has been occasioned by the policy of the Government and of the people of the Southern States of the Union, conformable neither with the relations of good neighborhood nor with the respect due to the rights of a friendly nation. cause, if, instead of fomenting the spirit of rebel-lion in the native citizens of the U. States established in Texas against the Government of that territory, they had been made to understand, in a decisive and effective manner, that they could in no case rely on the assistance of their own country in support of their undertaking-if the neutrality inculcated by President Jackson in his message of December 8, 1835, as a duty on the part of the U. States in the civil struggle between Mexico and Texas, had been other than a vain formality, and he had effectually repressed what he then called strong tempations and powerful inducements to protect the Texans, it is almost certain that they never could have ventured to rise in insurrection, and still less to proclaim their in-dependence; the war would not have arisen, and even though it should have broken out, as the no-ble and honorable conduct of the U. States would in justice have inspired unbounded confidence the struggle would not have been influenced not have reached the extremity to which brought by the open co-operation of Messrs. Jackson and Tyler, and of the Southern States of the Union. This has caused the Mexican Government to see, as it now sees, a conflagration, the flames of which it has endeavored and is endeavoring to quench by any means in its power,

and for all the evils of which those should be re-sponsible who have provoked them by acting in this dishonorable manner. Besides, can the manner in which a Government endeavors to restore to order one of its pro-vinces which has declared itself independent, give to the Government of a neighboring nation the right to prevent the former by force of arms from re-conquering that territory, and on such a out the assistance of the Government and people of the Southern States of the American Union, would neither have risen in rebellion, nor have had the means to maintain their independence .-Nevertheless, admitting the fact to be established that the inhabitants of the province in insurrection could have succeeded in withdrawing from he dominion of the Mexican Republic, and could have had resources adequate to place them in security against the attacks of this Republic, should not the U. States have limited themselves to the recognition of their independence; and in case the war against them should have been conducted in a manner not conformable with the usage generalv adonted, should they not have been content with interposing their good offices to have it carried on regularly, from respect to humanity, which is so little respected in the United States, and to prevent the evils which President Tyler affects to fear?can Government from availing itself of its rights over the territory in insurrection? Is it because the Government of the United States has piedged itself to the Texians to ask for their annexation again, and because under this supposition its honor does not allow it to see another suffer in its place? It is scarcely to be believed that a most serious fault should serve as a reason for committing another and a greater one, especially as there is no obstruction to saying so in an impor tant document which is to be made known to the whole civilized world. If honor does not allow the American Government to see another suffer in its place, neither does it allow it to acknowledge the independence of Texas, as declared in the President's Message of December, 1836, and still less to invite the Texians to renew their proposition for annexation, failing so clearly in the ho-nor and consideration due to a friendly and neighboring nation, due in respect to the repeated assurances of good faith, by means of which it has

pleting an act at variance with all morality, does not the American Government recede, and give full satisfaction to the friendly Power whose rights it has outraged, using its influence over that Power in an amicable manner, so as to calm her just irritation against rebels whom it has compromised, and negotiating to the effect that these rebels, by returning under the authority of their legiticient to satisfy their wants? Mexico has manifested the best disposition to do so; but, as the object of the United States is to annex to themselves the province of Texas, the acquisition of which has been considered necessary and indispensable by all parties and all administrations in that Republic for the last twenty years, nothing but that is wanted; and for that a state of things has been brought about, to give an appearance of justice to an act which can in no way be justified .-Now, whether these proceedings have been ho-norable or not—whether the conduct of the two Administrations and of the people of the Southern States of the Union, who have proposed to dis-member the territory of the Mexican Republic, is or is not conformable with the law of nations and the relations of friendship which the Government of the undersigned has endeavored to main-tain with them, the civilized world will decide, and the Northern portion of the United States will also decide-that portion on whose honor Mexico relies, doing to it the justice which it merits, and which its own Government endeavors to take from it by representing it as an accomplice in a policy to which the nobleness of its generous sentiments is repugnant. As it then appears, from what has been here said, that every thing alleged by the American Government to prevent Mexico from recovering the province of Texas, is, upon analysis, a manifest violation of the law of nations, because it reduces itself to a demand that that Government should be allowed to effect the usurpations of a large portion of the territory of a friendly Power, to which end it has been laboring for the last twenty years, reserving to itself the faculty to do so, un-less the object could in the mean time be attained by friendly negotiations, and the right of this Republic to the said territories, the ownership and sovereignty of which have been solemnly recognised by the Government of the United States being unquestionable, the Mexican Government neither can nor should cease its exertions to bring those territories back under its dominion.

The undersigned, therefore, has orders to repel (recharar) the protest now addressed to his Gov-ernment, and to declare to Mr. Shannon, that the President of the United States is much mistaken, if he supposes Mexico capable of yielding to the menace which he, exceeding the powers given to him by the fundamental law of his nation, has directed against it. The Government of the undersigned does not desire, nor has it ever desired, to interrupt the relations of friendship which it wishes in good faith to cultivate with that Republic, notwithstanding the latter has so seriously failed in its duty on the point in question, so far as to declare plainly that it has been for twenty years deceiving Mexico by protestations of ho-nor, whilst it has been, during all that time, desiring to seize gradually or by force one of her most extensive and fertile departments. Mexico, therefore, at present desists from saying more; but she does not desist, nor will she ever desist, from en-deavoring to bring back into the National Union a territory which by every title is her own; and if, on her using this right, which gives offence to no one, the Government of the U. States should proceed to carry into effect the threat uttered against her by changing the existing relations be-tween the two countries, the responsibility for the consequences which may result will rest upon them, and not upon the Mexican Government, which will confine itself entirely to repelling un-

just and unprovoked aggression. The undersigned repeats to the Hon. Mr. Shannon the asurances of his most distinguished con-MANUEL CRECENSIO REJON.



RICHMOND, VA

Saturday Morning, December 28.

RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. Rumors are current in Washington city, that (so far as depends on the United States,) the consummation of this important measure will not be delayed longer than the 8th of January. Referring to these rumors, the Madisonian of Thurs-

day evening contains the following paragraph: "THE BETTER DAY THE BETTER DEED .- There is a rumor in the political circles of this city, that the measure of annexation will be carried in one of the Houses of Congress in a few days, and that it will pass the other House on the 8th day of Such a happy consummation is doubt January. Such a happy consummation is doubt-less hoped for by the dauntiess and untiring advocates of the measure, both in and out of Congress—and surely there could not be a more glo-rious occasi For such an achievement, than the anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of N. Or-leans. We have neither Texas scrip, stock, nor treasury notes; and yet we would most cheerfully oin with our fellow-citizens in celebrating the recovery of a vast domain, which was ceded Mr. Adams, but which would remain hereafter, as well as every other inch of the territory of the United States, forever inalianable.—
And there would be bonfires and rejoicings in Yes! when it should be announced TEXAS! throughout the length and breadth of that fair and fertile land, that henceforth the bright stars and broad stripes of their fatherland are to wave over them-and that the Congress of the United States have thrown wide the door for their admission into the great Union, which was originally cemented with the blood of their patriot fathers—we are quite sure that a thrill of exultation would be felt in every bosom-that every eye would sparkle with a pure delight, and that every tongue would utter a holy vow to support our Constitution, and to defend the only true Temple of Liberty ever erected on the earth.

"Surely, surely, such a consummation cannot be, will not be, opposed by any of the faithful re-presentatives of the People."

The following is the joint resolution submitted by Mr. Douglass to the House of Representatives on Monday last, was read first and second time, and referred to the committee of the give a hearty support to the nominee.

BANISTER. whole House on the State of the Union :

"Mr. Douglass, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution, for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, in conformity with the Treaty of eighteen hundred and three, for the

purchase of Louisiana.
"Whereas, by the provisions of the Treaty of eighteen hundred and three, between the United States and France, commonly called the Louisiana Treaty, all that country known as Texas was ceded and conveyed to the United States; and whereas it was stipulated in the said Treaty be incorporated into the union of the States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, pretext to appropriate it to itself? The undersigned has said; that the colonists of Texas, withfree enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they professed; and whereas the present inhabitants of Texas, being the rightful owners thereof, have signified their willingness and desire to be re-annexed to the United States and incorporated into the Union, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution and the

stiputations of the said Treaty : therefore—
"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Reprecongress assembled, That from and after the passing of these resolutions, and the concurrence of the supreme authorities of Texas therein, the country known as Texas be, and the same is hereby, reannexed to, and made a portion of, the terri-tory of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said territory of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles Why not act in this case as the other Powers who of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of acknowledged the independence of Texas have all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and, in the meantime, they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they

"Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the country hereby reannexed shall be known as the territory of Texas; and, until further provision shall be made, the existing laws of Texas, not inconsistent with these resolutions, shall remain in force; and all executive and judicial officers of Texas shall retain their offices, (subject to the authority of the United States;) with all the power and anthority appertaining thereto, not inconsis-tent with, and necessary to carry into execution, the objects and purposes of these resolutions; and the courts of justice shall remain as at present established and organized.
"Sec. 3. And be it further Resolved, That all

titles to real estate, valid under the existing laws of Texas, shall be deemed and held valid by the

United States.
"Sec. 4. And be it further Resolved, That the been attempted to tranquilize them.

But, admitting that the conduct of Mexico has not been strictly regular, why, instead of comof the debts for which the faith of Texas stands pledged, supposed not to exceed ten millions of dollars; and, in addition to the public lands hereby pledged, all the net revenue derived from cus-toms and duties imposed on the importation of fo-reign merchandise, and collected within the limits of the said Territory of Texas, after deducting a sum sufficient to defray the expenses incurred by the United States for the support of the said Termate sovereign, may obtain indulgence and the passage of laws of exceptior in their favor suffiof the said debts of Texas, until the same shall be extinguished; and after the extinguishment of said debts, the residue of the proceeds of the sales of said lands, and the said customs and duties, shall go into the Treasury of the United States.

"Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That the amount and validity of said debts shall be ascertained, and the said lands disposed of, and the proceeds thereof and the said duties and customs applied to their payment, in such manner as the ngress of the United States shall direct.

"Sec. 6. And be it further resolved, That the territory and property hereby annexed and ceded to the United States shall be construed to embrace all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors; navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, arma-ments and accoutrements; archives and public documents; public tunds, debts, taxes, and dues, unpaid at the time of annexation.

Sec. 7. And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Congress of the United States, in disposing of the public land, to appropriate the sixteenth section of every township to the purposes of education; and when the same cannot be so applied in consequence of previous grants, or other causes, equal provision shall be made by grant of land elsewhere in the said terri-

tory. "Sec. 8. And be it further resolved, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or in any wise interfere with the sixth section of the act approved the sixth of March, eighteen hundet approved the sixin of March, eighteen hun-dred and twenty, admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, and commonly called the Mis-souri Compromise; that act having been passed and approved prior to the ratification of the treaty commonly called the Florida treaty, by which

Texas was ceded to Spain.

"Sec. 9. And be it further resolved, That if any disputes shall arise with any foreign power re-specting the Western boundary of Texas, the President of the United States is hereby requested to open negotiations for the adjustment of the same upon just and honorable terms, so soon as these resolutions shall be concurred in by the supreme authorities of Texas.
"Sec. 10. And be it further resolved, That these

resolutions are hereby declared to be the funda-mental law of Union between the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme authorities of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so soon as he shall be officially notified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation."

To the Editors of the Enquirer: WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1844.

Both Houses of Congress were engaged to-day in the transaction of private business. In the House of Representatives, a move was made to take up the Texas question, but it was voted down by the friends of annexation, on account of the thinness of attendance. From present appearances, I think the Honse will hardly come fairly to the consideration of the question until Mon-day next. The resolutions of Mr. Douglass of Illinois, meet with favor from our Northern friends. I believe, however, the great body of the party stand ready now to unite upon any plan to effect re-annexation, so arranged in its details, as simply to carry out the principles on which we made issue, as a party, in the late canvass, with-out pandering to the prejudices or predilections of any set of politicians, or section of country.

It is emphatically a national issue, not a sec-The Hon. Wilson Shannon,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

[Correspondence continued on First Page.]

Mr. Polk has promised to stop one or two days in Louisville, on his way to Washington, and fixes on the 1st to the 10th of February for the time of his arrival in Louisville.

depended on, when Democratic principles or measures are really at stake.

Nothing of interest was before the Supreme

Court to-day. The Whigs who rode the "Plaquemines fraud" hobby so hard, of late, are likely to get the chance of riding a Louisiana horse of another color in a few weeks; for I learn, from undoubted authority, that a sheriff of that State furnished his nig friends with between fitteen hundred and Whig friends with between litteen hundred and two thousand blank tax receipts for voters, which were distributed throughout the State, and voted on by our opponents. The matter is in pro-gress of investigation, and will be spread before the public in a short time. Yours truly.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Voters of Halifax, Pittsulvania, Patrick. Henry and Franklin Counties. The Hon. Walter Coles having determined to

retire from our service in Congress, let us endea-vor to supply his place by one who will prove, as he has proven, true to the obligations and limita-tions of the Constitution—studious of his Representative duties, and honest, fearless and energetic in discharging them. We may find such a successor in John R. Edmunds of Halifax; and the Democrats of Halifax, although they have not been forward in urging the claims and qualifications of their own county-men, but have ever been first, foremost and steadfast in sustaining candidates from other counties in the district, will be highly gratified, if it shall be the pleasure of their friends in the upper counties to bring forward Mr. Edmunds. He needs no putting. His worth is known by all who have watched course in our State Legislature, or who have heard him upon the hustings. His powers as a popular speaker and writer, defy the assaults of political opponents, and never fail to give renewed confidence and courage to his political friends. His business-habits and qualifications fit him for almost any station, and should he be chosen as our representative in Congress, his friends feel assured that he will give satisfaction to all, except the Federalists. It is their vocation to urge the exercise of powers not granted in the Constitution, and to disparage every prominent Demoerat who contends for a strict construction of that sacred instrument, and a faithful conformity to its obligations. Their hostility to John R. Edmunds attests his fidelity and efficiency. But in thus urging the claims of Mr. Edmunds, I would by no means disparage other good and true men in the district, who stand conspicuously identified with the Democratic Republican Party. His friends in Halifax do not desire to thrust him forward in hot haste, without comparing views with their Democratic brethren elsewhere. Let us meet in our respective counties as early as practicable, and send delegates to a District Convention, to nominate our candidate, so that he may have time to canvass the district before the elec-tion. Let the Convention be holden at Pittsylvania Court House, on the third Monday in Feb ruary, that being Court day. Let the Democracy of the district be, then and there, fully and fairly represented, and the Democrats of Halifax will

For the Enquirer. TO "ALBEMARLE." In response to a commentation over the signa-

ture of Albemarle in your paper of the 10th inst., I coincide with him upon the propriety and certainty of holding a convention in our District, called Albemarie, for the purpose of nominating a candidate on the part of the Democracy, to run for the Representative in the aforesaid District for Congress. But Albemarle don't stop therehis object seems more to discuss the principle of preponderance, as he thinks, unequivocally beongs to the counties in the District, which have the greatest number of votes-from which hypothesis is only reducible to subordination the mi nority to the majority-thus in a word merging the smaller into the greater, which undoubtedly would be the case, if Albemarle and Bedford were unan-imous in their vote, either for one or the other party; and, by shrewd shuffling, the two large counties could invariably, at their pleasure, cut and deal for the smaller counties, and nominate their own county candidate; when, upon the other hand, admitting the small counties should form a league to carry the nomination, they would be too weak in numbers, under the numerical system—and would be perpetually under the mercy of Albemarle and Bedford. I cannot see that side of the picture observed by "Albemarle," that there is no analogy between the county system of voting, and the system of voting by States ulti-mately, for President of the U. S. But, to the contrary, the two principles are identified; the General Government operates within the circle of the States conjunctively, thereby giving a uniform rule to them all; yet forbearing giving a preponde-rance of power to a large State over the smaller; hence the respect and protection of the minority

nature revolts at. The principle is simply re-

solved into the problem, that the strong shall give rule and incentive to the weak. Viewing the counties in a State identically upon the same principle to their State Government, as the States are to the General Government, and we see the same principle or rule of protection. The States give laws to their counties, but the counties can't give laws to one another, which is the same in point with the General Government. It can make laws for the States, but it can't under this municipal give one State, no matter how large, the power of making a law for a smaller State. If a man in Albemarle requires more breath to sustain his existence than one in Orange or Greene, of course then his power of inhalat would be in the same ratio with his power of exhalation, and consequently he would blow a stronger blast, than a man of Greene or Orange could; and, as a matter of course then, and of Greene or Orange ight, the winding of the horn would fall upon Albemarle as the strongest blower, and the Greene and Orange boys would only have to obey the sound. I cannot see the latent reasoning of "Al-

bemarle," in supposing that, because one county is larger than another, it should give dictation to the smaller, no more than I can in New York dictating for one of her smaller sisters. Though one man is smaller than another, he ought not to be deprived of the power of giving that im-pression of feeling which rouses his sensation and is thereby deprived of his voice in advocating his rights, because the feelings and interests of a large man are not agreeable to him. The same coincidence might be spun out indefinitely. For instance, a large nation is entitled to dictate to the smaller, thus depriving the smaller nation of looking to her own concerns. I am very doubtful whether the small counties will yield to "Albe-marle's" suggestions; and, moreover, I am very clearly of opinion, that it they should, they will vield that which they are entitled to, and what does not belong to Albemarle. Let us not differ about the peculiar mode of nominating our candidate, but let us throw off sectional feeling and personal favor, and rally to the centre of the district, and nominate that man whose talents fit him for the place, and whose respectability and weight of character will inspire one consolidated move

DISTRICT CONVENTION. At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Bedford county, at Liberty, on the 23d day of Docember, 1844, (Court day) W. Cook, on motion, was appointed Chairman, and Edmond Logwood Secretary.

to the polls, and once more and forever resuscitate

GREENE

the name of Monticello.

The object of the meeting was fully stated by the Chairman, and on taking the vote, it was unani-

Resolved, That this meeting should appoint delegates to a District Convention for gressional District to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress at the next Congresional

On motion, it was Resolved, That five delegates be appointed from each of the five voting precincts in the county to said Convention. On motion, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democracy of the other counties of this district to hold said Convention at Lovingston, (Nelson Court House,) on the second Monday in Februa-ry next. But that should a majority of the counties in the district concur in recommending a different place and on a different day, previous to the above day designated, that our delegates do attend the same accordingly.

On motions, severally made and seconded, the

following delegates were appointed, viz:
From the Peatown Precinct.—Peter M. Wright,
William Pate, Matthew Pate, Dr. James Nowlin, and M. James. From Goose Creek Meadows.-Col. Lewis C.

Arthur, Austin Thurman, Milton J. Jones, Samuel G. Tinsley, John Board, Jr.
From Cheese Creek.—Robert L. Coleman, Jas Metcalf, Dr. Hector Harris, Wm. C. Leftwitch, and Wm. N. Merriwether.

From Davis' Store.—Richard Davis, Robert Sneed, John Davis, Edmond Logwood and Wm.

H. Hardy.
From Liberty.—Dr. Robert A. Clement, Wm.
F. Gordon, Jr., Chas. Yancey, Chas. G. Noelland
Jas. M. Williams.

On motion, it was Resolved. That the Chairman shall appoint other delegates in the place of any of the foregoing that he may ascertain will not attend, and

notify said substitutes of their appointment. On motion,
Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Lynchburg Republican, Richmond Enquirer

and Charlottesville Jeffersonian. And on motion, the meeting adjourned WM. COOK, Ch'n.

New York are taking measures to ascertain the grounds of the recent statement, that the small German governments are in the habit of sending their convicts to the United States, in order to avoid the expense of keeping them. The Ger-mans of Philadelphia, we understand, are modie." But these are here regarded as not to be | ving in the same matter.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Friday, Dec. 27, 1814.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hays in the Chair) submitted a letter from Aaron Barnes, member elect from the county of Rosnoke, resigning his seat in consequence of bad health. On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, of Botetourt, the communication was laid on the table, and it was ordered that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of Roanoke to supply the vacancy thus occasioned, and the 9th day of Jaunary was fixed as the day for holding said election.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed: A bill authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Samuel Alexander, Sheriff of Mason

count A bill annexing to the county of Carroll a part of the county of Patrick;
A bill to pay John McDowell a sum of money erroneously charged against himself as Trea-surer of the School Commissioners of Hampshire

county for 1843; A bill to change the place of training of the officers of the 165th Regiment of Virginia militia:

A bill providing for the correction of an error in the assessment of the lands of Elisha Snod-grass, in the county of Marion;

A bill to incorporate the Broad Meadow Mi-ning and Manufacturing Company; and

A bill incorporating the Bowers Hill Turnpike Company

Bills were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed Petitions, &c., were presented and referred to ppropriate committees—
By Mr. PARRIOTT, of citizens of the coun-

y of Ohio, against the petition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for right of way.

By Mr. WADE, of Levi Low and other citizens of the county of Monongalia, for authority to raise his mill dam in the Monongahela river, Mr. W. also presented the petition of officers of the 140th and 76th regiment of militia, asking for the restoration of the office of Brigade Inspectors

and for other amendments: By Mr. TOLER, of citizens of Campbell, against the formation of a new county of paris of Campbell, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Charlotte

Charlotte;

By Mr. McPHERSON, documents in favor of the formation of a new county out of the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, (a petition for which Mr. McP. presented several days By Mr. PARKS, of citizens of Carroll, against annexing a portion of that county to the county

of Grayson On motion of Mr WITCHEF; the House ad-TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS--2d Ses.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1844.

SENATE.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, and Mr.

SEVIER, of Arkansas, appeared in their seats. Mr. ARCHER presented a memorial asking or an alteration in the naturalization laws. Mr. STURGEON presented a petition, praying indemnity for losses from French spoliations prior to the year 1800; also a memorial from citizens of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, asking for the organization of the Territory of Oregon, and a petition praying for the reduction of

ostage. Mr. FOSTER, of New York, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, respecting the establishment of a ware-

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwort, was read a third time and passed. The Senate was principally occupied with private business during the session,

And adjourned to Monday next. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, in pursuance of no-

tice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to the effect that, hereafter, children who may be born out of the United States, of male citizens temporarily abroad, without a renunciation of their citizenship and allegiance to the United States, shall be deemed to be na-tive citizens of the United States. He said that he did not desire to hurry the bill, but if there was no objection, he would move that it be put upon its passage. However, he did not insist, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. NEGRO PENSIONER.

Mr. HAMMETT asked leave to present a memorial from an old negro of Mississippi, once a slave but now free, claiming a pension for services rendered during the Revolutionary War. By unanimous consent, the memorial was retionary Pensions.

ABSENCE OF A CLERK. A debate took, lace on the motion of Mr. HOUSTON, to reconsider the resolution granting leave of abs the for six months to Mr. Lusk. a clerk of the Louse, who has just left the city for the South. With a view to the recovery of his health. On one side, it was argued that the employment of a substitute in the place of the invalid, increased the contingent expenses; while on the other, it was stoutly insisted that members who were so watchful of the public funds, should not, whenever they were called upon to do so, adjourn over for one or two days, and take per diem for

services never rendered. A question was taken on a motion to strike out

A question was taken on a month to survive the latter clause of the resolution; but no quorum having voted—aves 35, noes 70;
Mr. HOLMES moved that the House adjourn, Mr. REDING moved to amend by extending

the result was: yeas 28, nays 111. So the amendment of Mr. Reding was not agreed to, and Mr. HOLMES withdrew his motion that the House now adjourn, (a quorum being present.)

The resolution again coming up, the amend-

ment was rejected.

And the resolution was again agreed to, in the Mr. CALDWELL presented the memorial of Mrs. Ann J. Ross of Virginia, praying for a pension on account of the services of her deceased husband; which was referred to the Com-

mittee on Revolutionary Pensions.

TIBBATTS gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill further to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District of Columbia," approved August 1st, 1842.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that on to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to amend an act, appropriating certain lands to the State of

Indiana for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and for other purposes.

A large number of resolutions of inquiry was submitted A motion was made that the House resolve it-

self into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but it did not prevail-ayes 39, BEMP. Mr. FRENGH offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the

expediency of supplying the Navy with all articles of hemp necessary for the naval service of the U. States, the said hemp to be exclusively the growth of the U. States.

Mr. HOLMES objected to the reception of the resolution, (which could be entertained only by the general consent of the House.)

Mr. FRENCH moved a suspension of the rules prescribing the order of business—and called for the yeas and nays, but they were not or-

And the House refusing to suspend the rules, the resolution lies over. A motion was made, at half past one o'clock, that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays were refused, and The House then adjourned.

On the 15th inst. at the tavern of Mr. Richard Mason, Yanceyville, by the Rev. James Roberts, Mr. Samuel L. Jones, to Miss Barbara Ellen, daughter of Mr. Michael Talley, both of Louisa. Advocate are requested to copy.

The Whig, Religious Herald and Christian DIED.

Died at the Astor House, New York, on Saturday, December 14th, Mr. James P. Bayan, in the 35th year of his age. Mr. B. was a native of Richmond, but for the last eight or ten years a resident of the South. Sensible of declining health, he left New Orleans a tew weeks since, for his friends in Virginia. On arriving at New York, he had become so very feeble, that he was advised, and finally yielded to the solicitation of friends, to remain for a short time, hoping to re-gain sufficient strength to enable him to reach Richmond-fallacious hope! he continued to grow worse—the most eminent medical aid was obtained, and every attention and kindness, which a generous and valued friend could impart, were of no avail; he retained his mental faculties to the last, seemed conscious of his situation, and expired a few minutes past ten, on the evening of the 14th.

New Orleans papers will please copy. WATSON & DIBRELL, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 6, 12th street, (fronting the Basin sheds, and
near Gallego Mills.) Richmond, Va.,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to
give their personal attention to the sale of Tobacco,
Slove Grain, and arrang description of Produce, Flour, Grain, and every description of Produce, (on which, when in hand, they will make liberal

advances,) pledging themselves that their best and every effort shall be made to obtain the highest W. & D. will also give strict attention to the forwarding of Goods, which shall be done with promptness.

Dec. 3d—c2aw4# promptness,